THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages Our friends should see that their newsman furnishes them with the entire paper.

Still the Same Situation.

A fact that has been the cause of satisfaction to Republicans and disappointment to Democrate has been the almost total failure of the Administration to justify the plea on which it was put into office. The idea which had so long animated the Democracy, and which finally overthrew the Republicans was that the latter party was unworthy of holding office for its corruption, and that the dishonest officials who had given it its name should be turned out. As the idea was expressed by THE SUN, to become the compaign cry that carried Mr. CLEVELAND into the White House, it was to "turn the rascals out," and this was the purpose of the Democracy, and it was with the hope of secing it effected that the majority of the country voted to place them in power.

It might have been supposed when Mr. CLEVELAND assumed control that he would have considered it his foremost duty to verify the Democratic statement, and prove that the partisan effort which, after overwhelming difficulties, had finally put him at the head of the Government was not in vain. But as soon as he got in the President contemptuously ignored the sentiment which had just exhibited such enormous strength, and announced as his programme that the bulk of the Republican party should remain in office, and that the Democratic plan of Federal reorganization should be superseded by a system of non-partisan reform, in which every rascal then in the service of the Government could retain his place, provided the Democrats did not afterward catch him

Thus the strongest argument to which the Democrats had appealed for the last twelve years, as against the Republicans, was repudiated as a pretence and humbug as soon as the verdict had been given in their favor.

Under these circumstances what answers would the Democrate be able to make when the Presidential issue returned in 1888 regarding the pretences on which they wrested the control of the Government from the Republicans in the preceding canvass? The latter would point to the exposure, such as it was, of an almost immaculate record. They might well have counted on saying to their former victors, "Now that you have seen the books, give us back the Government. And it cannot be denied also that the old sentiments of the war, which had formerly austained the Republicans for so long, and which have been so gratuitously stirred up since, would have been of powerful assistance to them again. Such is the situation, and it seems to be no more than the neces sary result of Mr. CLEVELAND'S policy.

A severe blow to such an unlooked-for state of affairs has been the death of Levi BACON, the clerk of the Interior Department, whose unguarded records showed him to be a defaulter. This Mr. CLEVELAND could not help. He could not keep Bacon in office. That was beyond his power. But the fact remains that nearly all the rascals and malefactors which were in the service of the Republican party have been sheltered and protected by a Democratic President, for the sake of gratifying his own colorless policy of undemocratic politics.

A Change in the Gladstone Programme Simultaneously with Mr. GLADSTONE'S

final protest against the Crimes bill came a confirmation of the report that for tactical purposes he has determined on a change of some importance in his home rule programme. In one of the speeches made during his late tour in Wales the ex-Premier had been understood to say that, in case the Parliament at Dublin were restored, he would not insist upon excluding Irish members from the imperial assemneter. The I bly at West the dissident Liberals, foreseeing the dangerous effect of such a concession on their cllowers, as well as on the bye-elections now impending, denied that it had ever been distinctly mooted. But now Mr. MORLEY, who of all Mr. GLADSTONE'S lieutenants has hitherto most strenuously objected to the presence of an Irish delegation at Westminster, has publicly renounced his opposition, thus proclaiming that in this particular the

party platform has been reconstructed. concession can now be made more safely than it could have been in June 1888. Had Mr. GLADSTONE then yielded upon this point, the misgivings which he shared with Mr. PARENLE touching the expediency of retaining Irish members at St. Stephen's might have been justified by the event. For in that case the Whig Dukes and great landowners, whose spokesman in the House of Commons is the Marquis of HARTmoron, reluctant to sunder traditional associations and deprived of their chief pretext, would probably have remained in the Mberal party. Thus their great social influence and the vast pecuniary resources, upon which, at election times, they have lavishly drawn, would have continued to assure to them a weight in the party councils which would have acted as a check upon Mr. GLADSTONE'S radical proclivities and as a serious disturber of the relations between a Dublin Parliament and the Parlisment of Westminster. Upon the plea of upholding the supremacy of the imperial assembly, and finding a warrant for interference in the presence of an Irish delegation in London, they would have incessantly attempted to echtract the scope of Irish self-government and minimise the value of the home rule boon by modifying or rescinding the acts of the Dublin legislature. So far as Ireland is concerned, the great Whig landlords would have tarried in the Liberal party only to cripple and betray her. Somer or later they would all have deserted Mr. GLADSTONE and the ganuine Liberals, as they did a year ago on some question of vital moment to the independence and efficiency of Irish legislation. In this way they would have wreaked more irreparably than ever the hopes of concord between the sister kingdoms.

But many things have happened since June, 1986. The Whig Dukes and county magnates have gone forever to their proper place smong the least progressive members of the Tory party. The lack of their contributions, which so trammelled the Gladatonians in last year's general election, will neceniter be made good from other sources. They have proved powerless to thwart the return of real Liberals in the bye-elections which have lately taken place and are now going on. Far, therefore, from continuing effort to reclaim them, Mr. GLAD-KIUNE is now showing that he considers their room better than their company by the recent sharp interchange of contradiction and recrimination between himself and the Marquis of Harrington. He means to treat no longer with Messra.

HARTINGTON, GOSCHEN, JAMES, and CHAM-BERLAIR as if they could deliver seventy Unionist votes in the House of Commons lke so much merchandise. In his eyes these arch mutineers are henceforth outcasts from the Liberal party, and he purposes to treat with their deluded followers directly over their heads. That is why the announcement that his home rule project will be modified to the extent of retaining Irish members at Westminster was made at no Round Table conference nor in any propitiatory letter to leader of the dissidents, but in a public eech. No wonder that the rank and file of the Unionist-Liberals, seeing the main ground of their objection to home rule cut from under them, are importuning their captains to tell them what they shall do about it. From them, of course, they can expect no satisfactory reply, but self-interest, enlightened by another lesson like that given by the Spalding election, will prompt them to cok shelter in the GLADSTONE quarters

with all possible calerity.

With their friends of the Liberal party, reed at last from the drag weight of the Whig landowners, Irishmen have more to gain than lose by continuing to send a delegation to Westminster. Now that the exsediency of this adjunct to the home rule cheme has become a question of practical politics, we shall take an early opportunity of recapitulating the dangers and advan tages involved in it.

A Stupid Calumny.

A writer in the North American Review for July discusses "Irish Aid in the Revolution" in a spirit worthy of Massachusetts Mugwumpery, of true-blue Toryism, or, indeed of downright Know-Nothingism. For the chief characteristic of the Mugwump is to assume complete knowledge when he possesses less than half; to breathe a spirit of disdain and supercilious superiority which was the vitality of Toryism during and after the Revolution; and it is the essence of Know-Nothingism to belie the merits of and suppress the truth about those whom it is ed to denominate "foreigners" as the est means of expressing contempt for them. All this is in the short but vicious essay on Irish Aid in the American Revolution.

The writer asserts that the Irish "cannot coint to a single name like LAPAYETTE. KOSCIUSKO, PULASKI, or STEUBEN: but there was CONWAY," and there was "CONWAY'S Cabal." He quotes from BANCROFT, whose treatment of this portion of history is indequate and misleading, both as to the Irish in the American army and in relation to the sympathy of the people of Ireland with the Revolution. He even puts GRATTAN in the attitude of hostility!

There are, happily for truth, many source of information on this question of which Mr. BANCROFF did not avail himself. There is, for instance, the report of the Committee of he House of Commons printed in 1785, and to be found in the British Museum, although rare outside of it. EDMUND BURKE was a member of the committee whose duty was to inquire into the conduct of the American war. Among the witnesses was Major-Gen. ROBERTSON, who had served in America twenty-four years. He should have known. therefore, whether any assertion about Washington's army was likely to be subtantially true. He swore that Gen. LEE informed him that half the patriot army "were from Ireland." Even in the troops that came with LAPAYETTE will be found the names of well-known Irishmen. The staff itself included refugees from Ireland, who were glad to get a whack at their ancient enemy. As to names to match any in the annals of

the war, who else but a Know-Nothing could forget—all Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen -ANTHONY WAYNE, KNOX, WASHINGTON'S Secretary of War and the Navy: HAND. WASHINGTON'S Adjutant-General; STEPHEN MOYLAN, RICHARD BUTLER, the SULLIVANS one of whom commanded the Northern division: STARK. FITZGERALD. WASHING-Ton's beloved aide-de-camp? Who will venture to say that any man, native or of for eign birth, eclipsed during the Revolutionary strife the glory of BARRY, the father of our navy? The writer alludes to the legend that the soldier who tried to poison WASHINGTON was an Irishman, who did it for an English oribe. But he forgets to tells how Irish Jack BARRY scorned the bribe with which Lord Howe tempted him. He forgets or does not know that "Conway's cabal" was so called merely for alliteration; that CONWAY was an nsignificant member of the jealous clique which included GATES, SCHUYLER, and LEE, none of them Irish: that CONWAY was believed, in the words of SULLIVAN to WASHnoron, "to have been imprudently led into t," and that he wrote a manly apology to WASHINGTON. What did the English Las and the English ARNOLD?

The services of Irishmen in the Revolution were not limited to the fighters. War is not esafully brought to an end by valor only; money is needed; and it was the Irish merchants of Philadelphia who, in 1780, when the treasury was empty and the army in danger olution, came forward with nearly talf a million dollars for the cause.

An Irishman, WILLIAM THOMPSON, Was Secretary of the Continental Congress. JOHN DUNLAP, printer to the Convention in 1774 and to the first Congress, and the printer of the Declaration of Independence, was an Irishman. JOHN NIXON, who read that document to Congress, was an Irishman. JOHN BINNS, an Irishman, issued at his own expense an engraving of that document with so-similes of the signatures. Nine of the signers were of Irish blood.

The anti-Irish commentator mentions that number of Irish deserted. So they did; so did hundreds of others of all nationalities He finds it inconvenient, when mentioning that Lord RAWDON raised a regiment of Irish, which has been denied, to mention also the fact that a Connecticut regiment mutinied in a body and had to be disciplined by Pennsylvania troops.

As to the sympathy of the Irish in Ireland with the Revolution, only a phenomenally ignorant writer would raise the question against them. It was perfectly notorious. All that BANCROFF can cite is a flunkeyish address presented to the King by Lord KENMARB and a dozen or so of his ilk; and FROUDE, who is no partisan of the Irish, declares that these noblemen and gentry did not represent the Irish people. Their heirs in title and estates presented a jubilee ad dress the other day to the Queen. Some future writer of learning like this commentator's will cite that as proof that the Irish people went wild with joy over the Queen's jubilee. It is true that troops were sent out from Ireland during the Revolution. They did not arrive in time to do any fighting; they were subject to the orders of the King wherever they were stationed, and the action of the Government majority in the Irish Parliament in merely consenting to send them was not the action of the Irish people. Only one-ninth of the Irish people were at that time eligible to sit in Parliament the Anglicans, as we would say now; the Protestants, as they were called then. That very incident furnished GRATTAN with the opportunity to deliver one of his most celebrated speeches of sympathy with and admiration for the Americans. Whoever has any curiosity to know what GRATTAN be-

lieved and said about the war should go to

his speeches to find out. Whenever news of a patriotic victory wa received in Dublin the people were rejoiced, and their joy found appropriate vent, fully recorded. An officer who resigned his commission rather than accompany his regiment to America under the King's orders was made a popular hero. Indeed, it would require much space even to summarize the proofs that the Irish, both on this side the water and on the other, were overwhelmingly in sympathy with us.

The Catastrophe at Zug.

The appalling disaster at the capital of the beautiful little Lake Zug will check the tide of humanity from America and England toward the lovellest Continental region for summer rest. The spot, which will become as historic as the site of the lost town of Goldau in a neighboring canton, is charm ingly environed. The little town of Zug derives its importance chiefly from its value to tourists. Almost at the northeastern extremity of the lake, it lies half way between Zurich to the north, a favorite resort all summer, and the wonderful Rigit othe southwest. It is not only, therefore, a convenient stopping place for those who make the grand tour of northern and midland Switzerland, but it is of itself a residence for families during the entire season; and no town in the upper half of the country possesses greater natural advantages.

The views on every side are superb. Northward, fertile valleys, enlivened by blue lakes spread away, rich in the crops which toll aided so scantily by nature, coaxes from the rocky soil during the brief heated months The winds, always vivacious on even the smallest of the Swiss waters, are generally alive with various craft not too well built for soundla: and the Swiss, being landsmen manage to make sensations for their inexperienced guests who cannot reef in time to escape the flerce gusts that whirl themselves out of the scurrying clouds which are the inhabitants of mountain countries. Even the valleys north of Zug are ribbed with foot hills which afford shelter for bold tenters and small game that must be hunted before caught by even the most accomplished sports To the south rises the gigantic shadow of Rigi with a dozen graduated heights between; and on clear days the bold brow of Pilatus is also to be seen still further southwest. To the southeast are numerous groups of peaks and long ranges of highlands, constituting altogether a vista of extraordinary majesty and noble beauty.

The disaster, which is likely to be followed by similar disturbances, will drive the tour ists to the southwest, particularly toward the Bernese Oberland, which has become much better known of late years, and is already preferred by visitors who desire simple and cheap living combined with a characteristic Alpine outlook. Within five years the region around Thuner See and Lake Brienz, for instance, has been thoroughly opened up; and along the banks of these lovely Alpine mirrors are many hotels embowered in deep groves overlooking the lakes. Between these two lies Interlaken the pet of the English, and the resort of the Americans who like to be baked; for all the Swiss valleys are hot and Interlaken is girdle, nothing more, across the two lakes Its site at one time was doubtless below the water line. The magnificent prospects of snow-covered peaks which it affords are the talisman that has made it the busiest and one of the most interesting, humanly speaking, of the valley cities. Its fame for high temperature has induced the building of excellent hostelries up among the very mountains whose everlasting snows are its at traction; and as the hotels of Switzerland are the cheapest and best on the Continent. the tourists who are discouraged from seek ing a summer home in the vicinity of the troubled Lake Zug will find abundant ac commodations and ample delight above and

around Interlaken The sub-lake landslide by which the quays and a number of houses, including a new hotel, were submerged, is a phenomeno which should not startle the Swiss, for it is to be expected throughout that entire sec tion and is not so rare as to be novel. The since the destruction of Goldau, when a huge mass of earth, loosened from mountain ribs, rushed down, a mile in length, a thousand feet in breadth, and a hundred in thickness, three thousand feet into the valley, burying four villages with five hundred human b ings, including a considerable party of travellers. That was in the first years of the century. No year passes without disturbances by which lakes are engulfed or new ones created, formed by the mountain streams These are so furious after the melting of the snows that they have changed the beds of

rivers, secoped out new torrent ways down to the greater lakes and drained off marshes, making pasturage for the thin and hardy cattle to flud good nipping on without the expenditure of capital. But these incidents cause little commotion in a country whose mountains, with their cowled heads in heaven and their giant feet

on everlasting rocks, give to its people a philosophical temperament which is calin amid storms and content with the little of natural wealth vouchsafed them. Liberty for Switzerland was seenred by her mountains. Them and it she values so dearly that small luxuries, such as dwellers on the flats of the free earth and indispensable for happiness, are trifles in the estimation of her brave, frugal, and industrious people.

The Tenement House Population.

Father HUNTINGTON, the Protestant monk has for several years cast his lot among the inhabitants of one of the most crowded districts of the east side of the town, and has himself lived in a tenement house. He therefore writes from personal experience when he describes, in the last number of the Forum, the hardships suffered by the tenement house population, and the evil moral influences by which they are surrounded.

Under the conditions of tenement house existence, says Father Huntington, decency and morality are always fighting at fearful odds against vileness and corruption. Dwellers in tenement blocks cannot get out of the sight and sound of their neighbors, and especially in warm weather, when windows and doors are open, "privacy is not much more possible than in an Eastern caravansary or the steerage of an emigrant vessel." Every loud word spoken reaches the ears of scores of people, and often it is a word of blasphemy or of lewdness. Young people come home from the shop, where they have been compelled "to breathe an atmosphere foul with moral corruption," to encounter a "yet more deadly moral conta gion." "The very tones of the voices that I have heard from my room in a tenement house," he continues, "brought with them a sense of moral contamination." Even bodily cleanliness is almost impossible, and "in most families what little weshing is done must be done in the presence of others, and often all the water used must be carried up three or four flights of narrow winding stairs."

Yet the great body of these people are hard-working men and women, who would bring up their children to lead pure and good

lives, "capable, many of them, of education and refinement quite equal to our own. They do the best they can to ward off from their families the evil influences around them but "they are pressed together under conditions which make it well-nigh impossible for them to help themselves or one another."

In fine, his personal experience of tene ment house life has brought to Father HUNTINGTON "a sad, bewildered realization of the horrors of a state of things where manhood is brutalized, womanhood dishon ored, childhood poisoned at its very source. And he calls on every Christian man to strive for the destruction of the tenement house system." But how he would destroy it and with what he would replace it he does not explain, though, as one of the followers of HENRY GEORGE, it is presumable that he looks for the cure in the application of the land theory of his leader, unless his purpose in coming to the support of Mr. George was simply to assist in bringing into greater prominence the question of which he writes

with so much intensity of feeling. As to the hope of any general improve ment through merely charitable effort he is very skeptical, and reasonably so. "An increasing number of the hardest workers in the cause of philanthrophy," he says, "are beginning to question whether all our charitable agencies and institutions, by making the lives of tenement house people just not intolerable, may not be actually increasing the evils that they are organized to redress." An opinion very like that, it will be remembered, was expressed by Dr. Mo-GLYNN last autumn; and undoubtedly the tenement house evil requires a very radical cure. The extension of the town to the northward and the building of better habitations are doing something to that end, but, so far, it is not much.

Injustice to Ohio's Noblest Son.

A preminent Republican of northern Ohio remarks in a private letter that in his county, Cuyahoga, Mr. SARRMAN is hardly more popular than in Hancock, where the great battle of Lima was fought and lost by his generals a few days ago.

"The Republicans are all for BLAINE," writes our informant. "The main reason of the dislike of SHERMAN on the part of the Republicans of the Western Reserve is due to the wretched imbeellity of the HAYES deal whereby PACKARD was traded out in Louisiana. 'If PACKARD was not elected Governor, then HAYES was not elected President,' is the usual wirld-up of all references to that episode."

The logic of this argument is, indeed, unanswerable. If PACKARD was not elected HAYES was not. As a matter of fact, neither of them was elected, and we violate no confidence in saving so openly.

But is it not rather rough on Ohio's ablest and noblest son to charge to his personal account the betrayal of PACKARD? JOHN SHER-MAN worked like a beaver to count HAYES in. The treacherous overthrow of the PACK-ARD Government was part of the bargain that made the inauguration of HAYES possible. But whether JOHN SHERMAN had a larger share in that dismal business than his associates in the Fraudulent Cabinet, Mr. SCHURZ, Mr. EVARTS, and erring Brother KEY, for example, we cannot say.

We should prefer to have the opinion of a ompetent authority.-let us say Mr. Justice STANLEY MATTHEWS of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Mugwump Forger.

The accomplished and gentlemanly forger just discovered among the third-class clerks of the Treasury is another representative of on-partisan politics.

This precious rascal was not turned out by the CLEVELAND Administration; he was turned in. It is not 'yet known who recommended HARVEY for office. It is known however, that two of the most distinguished of Pennsylvania Democrats, namely, the Hon SAMUEL J. RANDALL and the Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, protested against his appointment. Mr. CURTIN explained at the time that HARVEY was not a Democrat.

He proved to be a Republican sailing under the non-partisan flag for the sake of getting office under a Democratic Adminisloss of life, however, has not been paralleled | tration. In other words, he is a Mugwump, like the Maine Postmaster who was put in jail for stealing postage stamps.

The representations of Mr. RANDALL and Mr. Curriy did not prevail. It was shown, on the other hand, that HARVEY was a young gentleman of refinement and culture, wi despised Jacksonian politics, and who would therefore be an ornament to the reformed civil service. So he got the office.

Of course the Administration, when it put the Mugwump forger in office, had no knowl edge that his fine facility with the pen would be employed in the imitation of other men's signatures. But the Administration did know that he was a Mugwump.

The only safe rule for a Democratic Ad ministration is to stick to Democrats. Let the Republican party bear undivided responsibility for its own sins and sinners.

President CLEVELAND, Mrs. CLEVELAND, and Miss Rose Elazabeth Cleveland are all expected to be present at the centennial celebration at Clinton on Wednesday. The procession will be reviewed by the President, and the four Grand Army posts of Utica have passed resolutions declaring that they will not parade before him. We hope they will reconsider their hasty action in this matter. The Uties veterans certainly do not intend and cannot desire to express their disapproval of the President's battle-flag order in any way that might involve, even indirectly, a slight to the ulies of Mr. CLEVELAND's family. We hope, also, that Mrs. CLEVELAND will not

think it necessary to refuse to attend the celebration at Clinton. How they hasten to deny that any Leav-

enworth, Pawnee and Western stock ever went into their pockets! It reminds us of 1872.

A careful examination of all the ascertained facts lends us to believe that the Edinburgh incident has no bearing upon the Presidential question. Brother BLAINE's exclusion from the Carnegie caremony which he went north to attend was due solely to the circumstance that he arrived at the City Hall half an hou behind time. He ought to have been on hand promptly. If he got shut out, it was his own fault-that is, unless EUGENE HALE delayed him by lingering too long at the toilet. The Mugwumps had nothing to do with it, nor was it in any sense a SHEBMAN victory.

The Boston Advertiser is not sold, as has seen reported. It would be a cause for regret if this excellent newspaper should pass out of the hands of its present very efficient managers.

Let the Car Drivers and Conductors Have From the Washington Critic

A correspondent of THE SUN makes a strong speal for a vacation of a week or fortnight to the em ployees of the street railroad companies of that city. The Critic cordially seconds the motion in behalf of the car drivers and conductors of Washington The Cake that Sherman Takes. From the Chicago Tribune.

s made of the best materials, but I can't recommend it. It's a Sherman boom cake." "What kind of a cake is that?" inquired the customer.
"It's a cake that's dough. I made a mistake and took t out of the oven before it was done. You see, it's kind

"This cake," said the baker, apologetically,

THE RENOMINATION OF CLEVELAND. An Experienced Ortile Thinks that the Re-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In earlier mischances of the Democratic party it was the practice of Mephistopheles Weed to attend in private quarters the conventions of our party as well as his own, and it was known whom he wanted the Democrats to nominat as well as the Republicans. The labored article you recently copied from the Albany Journal and dated "Washington," but evidently prepared in Albany, favorable to the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, was in keeping with the late Mr. Weed's interest in the management of the Democratic party, and proves that his example

s not forgotten. Nothing annoys and disturbs the Republican wirepullers so much as the danger to them of the non-acceptance of Cleveland methods by the Democracy. Mark the contrast between the Federal Senate's treatment of the President's appointments and the treatment of Gov. Hill's appointees by the Republican Senators of the State! The President has really made a great many Demogratic appointments, and an old-time Senate, with an opposition majority, would never have allowed their friends to be dismissed from lucrative and powerful places but the present Senate has confirmed all, or nearly all, of the President's nominations— Mugwumps (hated intensely), renegade Republicans (despised heartily), and Democrats, no matter how offensive.

The Republican managers know full well that the Democratic voters are in a majority, and have been ever since Grant's second term They were beaten in 1876 by Tilden, and had to steal the electoral votes of three strong Democratic States to get one single majority for their candidate. They know they would be beaten now with any candidates acceptable to

There is not a particle of doubt that had not the Republican management cheated Tilden out of his election in 1876, and the country known and felt it intensely, Mr. Blaine certainly have been "counted in" in 1884. They had the same machinery for the purpose that they had in 1876, and a Board of Canvassers in this State that would easily and readily have found in New York and Brooklyn, to say nothing of other places, "irregularities and frauds" sufficient to have Blaine elected. Mr. Blaine has since indicated his belief that he was "counted out" by the change of 600 from his side to the other. No wonder, with all that has happened since, they should want Cleveland renominated. AN OLD DEMOGRAT.

SMALL JULY POLITICS.

Civil Justice Ambrose Monell of the Yorkville Court is candidate for the nomination for Surrogate in case it roes to Taminany on the united ticket.

If Civil Judge Monell becomes Surrogate, John F. Car-roll, the Clerk of the Yorkville Coart, will get one of the best places in the Surrogate's office. Henry Steinert thinks it is time he was nominated for

another office, and he wants the united Democratio nomination for Civil Judge, to succeed Monell. John Bell McKean is another candidate for the Monell score of years.

John Martin, who went to the Assembly as a Demo eratic Labor candidate from the Ninth district last fall, would like to repeat the same thing with a change to the Senate. The district is Republican, though now epresented by Senator Dunham.

Senator Snowball Plunkitt is clearing away the path to a return to the Senate. He wants Assemblyman Ives to go into the Corporation Counsel's office to get him out of the way. There is a Civil Justice to be elected in Plankitt's district, and he will work that for his re-election. He makes Albany pay.

The Tammany party of Yonkers had bad luck at Satarday's races. They dropped \$100 on a sure thing.

Leonard A. Giegerich, who was appointed Interna Revenue/Collector of the Third district to succeed Morri Friedsam, was one of the best of Tammany's delegation in the last Assembly. He came from the Twelith dis-trict, a German stronghold, and this was his first term. He is tall, with blue eyes, a light moustache, and a Ger man face. For some time he has been engaged, and now that he has an office with a good salary, he should e married like the President.

Senator E. F. Reilly has laid aside his silk hat for straw. He is willing to run again next fall. Ex-Senato Grady is looking over the lay of the land before deciding

Young Mr. Roosevelt is thought to be leading in the race for the Republican nomination for Senator in the Hariem and Fifth avenue district. Assemblyman Cantor would like to be pitted against him. Howard Carroll is the red horse among the Republican aspirants. Roose-velt in the Senate and Crosby in the Assembly would make a team.

Compressive Logw's friends want him renominated the County Democracy.

Ex-Senator Fitzgerald is regarded as the candidate of the Power faction of the County Democracy for District Attorney, and Delancey Nicoli of the Grace faction, who want to make District Attorney Mart Criminal Court Judge.

Gov. Fitzhugh Lee wore a well-worn white pot hat at the Tammany celebration. It was the color of a dusty gray head. His badge was a foot long. Order of Arrest Clerk Martin was his chaperou.

Wonderful to be told, if Major James Haggerty is to b a candidate for any office next fall he has not announce tt yet.

Assemblyman McIntyre is a candidate for Senato Cullon's seat in the Senate. If he returns to Albany h s more likely to go as an Assemblyman than a Senato

Grand Army Men in Maine in a Row Over President Cleveland's Portrait. From the Washington Post

ELISWORTH, Me., July 5.—The celebration of the Fourth here was sadly marred by a disgraceful par-tisan row over President Cleveland. The monument to commemorate the soldier dead of the town was to be unveiled, and a procession of 5,000 members of the O. A. R. from here and elsewhere were in line. They were to be reviewed by Depart-ment Commander Gately, Hannibal Hamlin, and others. The procession was progressing along the denesly crowded streets, when a banner bearing Presi-dent Cloreland's portrait, which had been flown to the breeze by some Democratic members of the Committee on Arrangements, hove in sight A sudden balt was called. The commanding officer in reply to questions, pointed to the flag whereon the President's picture was portrayed. A murmur ran through the crowd, gradually swelling into loud complaints. The men, one and all, positively refused to march under the banner. The Ellsworth Comrades, who, acting as escorts, were in the van, were especially aroused, and cries of "Tear it down" were frequently raised.

left his earriage, and, hurrying to the front, sought the cause of the trouble. The men told him that they refused to march under the likeness of a man who refused veterans their hard-earned pensions and would have given the flags back to the rebellious South. As the men were firm, the Mayor finally had the flag taken down amid cheers, and the procession

Georgia's Candidate for the Supreme Court From the Atlanta Constitution

The delay of the President in appointing a Supreme Court Judge has developed nothing that weak-ens the standing or chances of Georgia's candidate, the Hon, N. J. Hammond. On the contrary, it may be said that he has strengthened under research, and that his fitness has become plainer in the light of competition It is much to Col. Hammond's credit that a great State stands united and earnest at his back. There were many other candidates for the Judgeship from this State, men of eminent ability and merit. One after the other they withdrew in favor of Col. Hammond, until he stands the sole choice of this State, earnestly endorsed by its two Senators, its unbroken Congressions delegation, the bar of nearly every city, town, and vil-lage, and its people from the mountains to the scaloard. Beyond these reasons—the unanimous endorsement of his State, his residence in the circuit, and "ids acceptable are-Col Hammond has especial littless for the bonch. He is a superb is wyer-learned, profound, and able His mind is of a judicial cast, and his temperament is imparial and deliberate.

Airendy a Lot of Electric Motors. From the Electrical Revi

many will be surprised by the statement that more than 3,50,000 passengers are carried annually in this country on street cars moved by electric motors. In Montgomery, Ala, electricity is used un eleven niles of road, and the cost is reported by the diserval Manager to be only one half the cost of horse power. Noads on which electricity takes the place of horses are found in Baltimore, Los Angeles, Fort Huron, Detroit, Soranton, Appleton, Sis., and Dencer. Electric railways are either in course of construction or under contract in velve other cities, and in the research opening the contract in the results. Upon mone of the roads now in operation in his country, however, is force supplied by storage batteries attached to the cars. In most cases power is communicated by an overhead conductor. Many will be surprised by the statement that

PISHERMEN OF THE SENATE.

Interesting Comparisons by Senator Hampton-Edmunds's Straight Balt.

every summer at the "Point." His favorite rock, near the middle of the river, has been

dubbed Hampton Rock by the villagers. On it

the Senator and President Arthur made the

Mr. Hampton delights in retailing his angling

experiences, and tells some interesting things

about the angling abilities of some of his Sena-

torial associates. According to his estimate,

the champion anglers of the United States

Senate, himself not counted, are John E.

Kenna of West Virginia, George F. Edmunds

explanation, Mr. Hampton looked surprised at the reporter's ignorance.

"Senator Frye," said Mr. Hampton, "is the only angler I know who can sit in a boat all day and haul in fish without any liquid refreshment. He is a strict temperance man, you know, and does not break through his rule of life even under the influence of an angling trip. During a recent campaign in Maine he was accused by a Democratic paper of helping to empty Kenna's bottle at Point of Rocks, but I can testify that the accusation is a slander, for I was one of the party and I am sure Mr. Frye did not even look at the bottle.

"Senator Gorman is the manager of the an-

The Great Turn-Table Problem

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The situa-

ion is represented by the following diagrams A and I

-0-

Let engines A and B go forward on to table and turn

B goes to car 4, A to car 5. No. 4 is brought on table; table turns, B pusher 4 to A. Cars 3, 2, and 1 are brought to table, separated, as No. 4, and moved by en-

A hauls 5 to table: table turns and 5 is coupled to 4, 6 to 5, 7 to 3, and 8 to 7 in the same manner. We now find them to 55 in the following order:

We now find them to 68 in the total Regime II, cars 1 to 6, and engine A. Engine II, cars 1 to 6, and engine A. A brings cars eastward, uncouples, leaves 4 and 5 or

w. 1. 2, 5, 4, 7, 8, 4, great when uncoupled. w. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 7, 8, 3 and 5 on table. Turn. w. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3 and 5 on table. Turn. w. 1, 2, 5, 6, 3, 7, 8, 3 and 5 on table. Turn. w. 1, 2, 5, 6, 3, 7, 8, 3 and 5 on table. Turn. w. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 6, 3 and 8 on table. Turn. w. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 6, 3 and 8 on table. Turn. w. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 6, 3 and 8 on table. Turn. w. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, Np. 3 coupled to No. 4, hauled early.

1. coupled to No. 2. hauled eastward with 5. G. 7.

B comes eastward to table: turn; faces westward, backs to No. 5, couples, and goes forward with 5, 6, 7,

its own engine.
Then the next car of No. 2's, and so on with the others

Call for the Union Labor Party Convention

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION LABOR PARTY: You are requested to meet in your respective

assembly districts throughout this State on Wednesday

to meet in convention to be held in Kolb's Hall, Roches-ter, on Wednesday, Aug 10, 1887, at 12 o clock noon, for

the purpose of nominating candidates for Secretary of

Mr. Hoey Says Ho Didn't Take Any Money

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard

o the article that has appeared in many papers stating

that I asked for or received money, directly or indirectly, from Maggie Semar for presents or money expended for carriages, ice cream, &c. I pronounce it to

A Little Too Much McGlynn,

A good man is quite a good thing in his place,

New notions that now to the surface are brought

The cross of this novel crusade, it appears, . Makes many folks wonder and doubt:

Uncertain and varue is the eloquent plea,

And no one can tell what its meaning may be, Unless it means be. Modifyin.

The poor and the weak it beguises.

And builds them a palace away in the air,

When saldshuess, avaries, missrly great,

Are stortly struck down and tail flat. The land may at last be from poverty freed, But only our God can do that.

That doesn't know where to begin, and all we may get from this novel crusade

The mighty campaign is an objectless raid

But out of their reach many miles.

All else is too fragile and thin.

Of this excellent Dr. Meillyun

Is too much of Dr. McGlyns.

With hopes that are vast, and with promises fair,

In the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat thy bread;"

And honors the heart rather more than the head

Need not be imputed to sin: But 'tis easy to have, as some good men have thought,

But the wonder of most, as the atmosphere clears,

But out of it scarcely the same, And he who would run a political race Must shoulder his portion of blame.

Too much of our Dr. McGiynn.

Is what it can all be about.

With all its big clatter and din.

JANAICA, July S.

faire, the above you will confer a favor on Joins J. Hour.

July 20, and elect three delegates and three alternate

1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8; 2 and 5 on table, 1, 5, 2, 6, 7, 8; 2 and 6 on table, 1, 5, 6, 2, 7, 8; 2 and 7 on table, 5, 6, 7, 2, 8; 2 and 8 on table, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2

No. 2, coupled to 3 hauled costward.

No. 2, coupled to 3 hauled costward.

Now. 1, 5, 5, 7, 8; 1 and 5 on table. Turn.

Now. 5, 6, 1, 7, 8; 1 and 6 on table. Turn.

Now. 5, 6, 7, 1, 8; 1 and 8 on table. Turn.

Now. 5, 6, 7, 1, 8; 1 and 8 on table. Turn.

Now. 5, 6, 7, 8, 1

No. 1, coupled to No. 2 hards.

B then hauls curs 1, 2, 3, and 4 to left of table.

1, 2, 8, 4, A

gine B to right of table.

B. 5. 6. 7. 8.

in New York cannot be ascertained.

A typical red-hot, highly patriotic, and toierably destructive Fourth, in the matter of accidents by fires, sun strokes, and explosions Senator Wade Hampton, the first angler of has not tended to improve the tempers or raise the United States Senate, left the Fifth Avenue the spirits of sober-minded people, and many Hotel on Tuesday to go to Point of Rocks, who had started for a summer holiday have Maryland, for a week's angling. While in this city he purchased a valuable rod and other returned to town, with the hope that brick walls, shady sidewalks, and Deimonico din angling accessories in a Fulton street estabners may bring relief from the insupportable sufferings incidental to frame houses, flies, lishment. Whether he purchased his "bait'

mosquitoes, and unbroken sunshine. Gen. Hampton spends a couple of weeks At Newport the heat has been mitigated by sea breezes and the comforts of perfectly appointed and luxuriously mounted households, There are none of the class known as the "genteel poor" at Newport. The pinchers and big catches which were the talk of the country strugglers wisely avoid a place where the highest prices are paid for the best articles, and where the sun shines and the rain falls upon many of the good and excellent of the earth, it is true, but into whose lives the disturbing questions of ways and means but rarely enter. The Casino opened on Monday night with the usual attractions of lights, excellent music, Senato, himself not counted, are John E. Kenna of West Virginia, George F. Edmunds of Vermont, William P. Frye of Maine, and Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland.

"Of these the best all-around fisherman," he says, "is Mr. Kenna. The West Virginia Sonator does not believe in the parlor style of sport. When he starts off for the fishing grounds he goes in for a week of roughing it. Dressel in something like jean trousers, a fiannel shirt, and slouch hat, he rows his own boat and does his own balting. With his tall, robust figure and handsome young face he looks the rustle Apollo of the stage.

"Mr. Kenna scorns to use any bait but the fly—except, of course, the bait in the leather-covered bottle. He has beth patience and science. On bad fishing days he can sit motionless for an hour looking dreamily into the waters, and, perhaps, figuring out how West Virginia is to be saved from the encroaching Republicans next time. He cannot bear talking in his vicinity. His favorite companions are, therefore, the silent Edmunds and myself. We three take a fishing excursion to the Potomac during every long session of Congress, and are known as well at the Point of Rocks as we are at Washington. We have adopted a rule that as soon as the hooks sink into the water there is to be no more conversation until the next meal."

Benator Hampton pays a high compliment to Mr. Edmunds. "The Vermonter," he says, "is an expert angler, and would be the champion of the Senate were his agilty equal to his science. The slowness of his arm movements loses many a sportive bass which his hook has dutifully taken in, Still, his rare putionee, the sensitiveness of his touch, and his long experience of the tricks of the flany tribe make him an able handler of the rod." Here Mr. Hampton looked surprised at the reporter's ignorance.

"Senator Frye," said Mr. Hampton, "is the only angler I know who can sit in a boat all the reporter's ignorance.
"Senator Frye," and Mr. Hampton looked surprised at the reporter's ignorance. and courts and theatre polished and garnished to the last point of perfection, but with a poor attendance. There were few ladles, and ne dancing to speak of. Friday evening showed more life, and as Mondays and Fridays are to be Casino nights this year, the latter may possibly prove to be more popular than Thursdays

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

were last summer. The appearance of Bellovue avenue at the nour of evening parade promises well for the coming season. Superb horses, rattling harness, and carriages that would do credit to Hyde Park are, as usual, its leading features As yet there is no very pronounced beauty among the fair occupants of the equipages; indeed, these early days of the season seem to be the dowagers' holiday, and they occupy the back seats with a self-complacent expression that is somewhat exasperating to the numbers of young men who dash past in their dog earts and curricles. It was said last summer that Bar Harbor had a monopoly of eligible youths, and that Newport was far behind her more northern rival in this respect. It looks now as if Newport would regain her own this season, for bachelor quarters are already at a premium and club windows look very animated.

As helresses are always so well heralded in this country, for the benefit only too often of impecunious foreigners, it may not be amiss to mention the "golden youths" who are alrealy established at Newport for the summer. Mr. John J. Astor, Jr., only son of William Astor. although still very young, comes first on the list, and with his cousin, Mr. M. A. Wilks, whommother was a Langdon, Mr. Egerton Winthrop Jr., and Mr. George Vanderbilt, form a nice quartet for high-born but undowered maid ens from the other side to practise their fascinations upon. Happily, American girls are rarely fortune hunters, and nine out of ten of the marriages that take place in the best society begin with a solid foundation of love. Many a rich young fellow could testify to this if he would, but men are seldom willing to acknowledge their failures and disappointments in matrimonial attempts.

for I was one of the party and I am sure Mr. Free did not even look at the bottle.

"Senator Gorman is the manager of the annual Senatorial trip to Point of Rocks. He lives near by, and we make our preparations at his house. He is a learner yet, but shows talents which promise great things when he gots older and more addicted to day dreams. He has the finest fishing tackle I have seen anywhere. The very sight of it would make a man long to rush for the river.

"Mr. Gorman thinks a fishing trip every year is necessary to a political manager. He told no that he had figured out most of his plans for the last Presidential canvass while he was holding a rod in the middle of the Potomae in the summer of 1884. He believes that all the great political ideas which have found expression during the age were conceived under angling influences. So Senator Gorman goes with us every summer, not so much to catch fish as to think." The reopening of Mr. William Astor's gates which were so securely barred last summer, has been the occasion of much rejoicing among Mrs. Astor's friends. The most charming and unwearying of hostesses, Mrs. Astor, has been genuinely missed, both in Newport and New York, during the years that ill health has compelled her to remain in retirement. Dinner parties will as usual strike the initial note of the gay season, and already Mrs. Walderf Astor has prosided several times at informal banquets. Many cottagers appoint the same evening every week for the entertainment of their friends, and thus, by the end of the season, get through that section of their visiting list assigned to "dinner people."

Bar Harbor, being younger, newer, and less experienced as a place of fashionable repute than Newport takes a longer time to settle down into the routine of watering place life, It is still in the phase of cliques and sets, and as none of the solid barriers that hedge in cottago life at Newport and are as immovable as the laws of the Medes and Persians have yet been established in the paradise of the Pine Tree State, little disturbances and excitements and discussions as to who's who? and what's what? are upt to crop up at the beginning of the season. Perhaps society is none the worse for this, and if new life creeps in through unautherized loopholes a good deal of novelty and originality are apt to come with it.

Saratoga Springs still keeps its hold upon the affections of the American people -such an inflaite variety of all and conditions of men is to be found at this great cosmopolitan resort. Authors, artists, scientists, teachers, professors, political and clerical dignituries, dudes and dudines, women hairdressors' advertisements, so elaborately are they curled and coiffed, men with baggy fromsars that wobble as they walk and men who have only just awakened to the fashions of two years back, parade under the shaded walks and jostle each other in hotel corridors. A pushes cars 1, 2, 3, and 4 west of table, uncouples, ross on table, turns, faces east backs to car No. 4, couples, goes eastward.

Enunn J. Cosgnova. New Yorkers are rather in the minority, but among those at the United States and Grand To the Euron of The Sex-Sir. After studying the turn-table problem I arrive at this solution: First, let Engine I and Engine 2 turn on table, and then Engine 2 has and I's car do the same and so on until Engine 2 has superseded all Engine I's cars.

Then let No. I's car, which was next the engine, follow suit with the opposite cars, one by one, until it reaches its own engine. Union Hotels are Mr. and! Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, the Misses Eleanor and Sarah Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper, Bishop and Mrs. Doane, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, President Pot-ter of Hobart College, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsland, Mr. singly.

The principle is obviously that of shifting by means of the turn table one car of either train of cars at a time, each use of the turn table bringing a car nearer its place.

Newars, July 8.

H. K. S. Creighton Webb, and Mr. Henry A. Hurlbert. The tide of transatiantic travel is already be-

ginning to turn, and, as far as New Yorkers are concerned, incoming steamers will be this month more heavily freighted than those that are outward bound. Of the 200,000 Americans now said to be domiciled in London, but a very small portion hall from this city. The great West furnishes a large contingent, and so do Boston and Philadelphia. Very many of our the purpose of nominating candidates for Secretary of State, Compireller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, to be voted for at the next election, to be held on Tursday, Nov. 8, 1987.
Chairmen of the different assombly district organizations are particularly requested to invite all members of Engine of the different assombly district organizations are particularly requested to invite all members of Engine of Labor assembler, farmers alliance, land and labor clubs, protective tariff clubs, temperance societies, agricultural wheels and indoor organizations to take part in the selection of delegates. Care should be taken, however, that no persons be permitted to participate in the election for delegates until they shall have signed the declaration of principles of the finon Labor party. This invitation should be attended to all persons, without regard to sex.

James Ansorr, Chairman State Committee.

Gronge D. Lessow, Secretary. best people have avoided London during the jubilee celebration, as the crowd of familiar faces in Paris just at present indicates. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Heckscher and her daughters, and many others from this city. went direct to Paris, where they are spending & few quiet weeks before dispersing for Germans

Among those who are expected home this month are Admiral and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Me-Lane and his family, and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, who return for a flying visit only, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, who have been absent more than twelve months, and during that time have seen nearly all the countries of the earth and the glory of them. Mrs. Bolmont, who has spent several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Howland, has now joined her sister, Mrs. Tiffany, with whom she will spend the sammer at German spas.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish, whose funeral last Sunday brought people from Newport, Saratoga, West Point, and Garrison's to pay the last tribute of respect to her memory, was a more remarkable woman than those who knew her only in society had any idea of. From the earliest years of her married life, which covered rather more than half a century, she was always more or less before the public in conse quence of the many prominent positions held by her husband, and while home duties in separable from the rearing and training of a large family of children were most engressing. See was able to discharge inithfully the social and official obligations from which her life was never free. With a clear head, a most retentive memory, and a love of reading that enabled her to keep up with the current literature of the day, she united a most lovely and equable disposition and a heart big enough to take in rich and poor, high and low, important and obscure, and nover to neglect the most triding opportunity to show kindnesses and to

With Mr. William P. Talboys expires one of the few men well known in metropolitan so-clety, who corresponds at all with what is known in London us a professional diner out Mr. Talboys was a man of good education and a far botter classical scholar than the average society man in this country, ile posses too, a keen wit, and although he lacked the iresistible humor that characterized Mr. W. B. Travers. yet he often said quite as good things.